

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 752.]

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[Vol. XIV.]

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## LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning Wills, the distribution of intestate estates, and the duty of executors and administrators."

Approved, November 26, 1850.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that slaves to far as respects last wills and testament, shall hereafter, within this commonwealth be held and deemed as real estate, and shall pass by the last will and testament of persons possessed thereof in the same manner, and under the same regulations as landed property and nothing contained in the act entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning wills, the distribution of intestate estates, and the duty of executors, and administrators," or in the fourth section thereof, which enables persons above the age eighteen years to dispose of their chattles by will, shall be construed to contravene this act. Every act or part of any act that comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

An ACT Supplementary to an act to amend an act entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning Wills, the distribution of intestate estates, and the duty of executors and administrators."

Approved, December 15, 1850.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that any person of the age of eighteen years, being possessed of, or having a right to any slave or slaves, may by his or her last will and testament, or by an instrument of writing, emancipate such slave or slaves. So much of the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning wills, the distribution of intestate estates, and the duty of executors and administrators," as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

## Congress of the United States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday December 22.

The motion made on Friday, by Mr. Davis, to refer to the committee to whom had been referred a memorial of the Mississippi Territory on the official conduct of governor Sargent, the following resolution, (concluding a specification of unconstitutional laws enacted by the governor, in conjunction with the judges, and of sundry oppressive acts committed by him) viz. "Resolved, that the laws passed by the governor and judges of the Mississippi Territory, and the petition of Cato West and others, heretofore presented to the house, together with all the documents relative thereto, be transmitted to the President of the United States" was taken up, and on the question of reference, Mr. Griswold said the whole subject, of which the resolution now offered formed a part, was already referred to a committee. The charges laid in the resolutions were serious. To refer them would be to give an indirect sanction to their truth, and he thought any such sanction highly improper until they are proved. The committee already appointed had full power to investigate all the facts that existed. The result of their investigation would be reported, and it would then be time enough to express an opinion on the propositions now offered. These false resolutions had been offered to the house the last session and had been rejected.—Mr. G. hoped the same course would now be pursued.

Mr. Davis said that he always thought that a committee to ascertain facts, and to shape business for that house, proceeded from a knowledge that a committee consisting of a few members could with more facility gain a knowledge of those facts than the house in its collective capacity could do. He could therefore, see no good cause for withholding the resolution from the select committee, who were appointed to consider the remonstrance for the legislature of the Mississippi Territory. His resolution contained facts, and he was ready to support them,

from the documents before him. It would be criminal in the house to withhold from the committee any facts it was in their power to furnish. If this resolution contained misstatements, let the gentleman from Connecticut shew them, and he would gladly let pure facts go to the committee. He wished no imposition; he wanted only a fair examination of the conduct of Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi Territory, whose administration had been marked with so much selfishness and discontent and he believed justly. At the last session of Congress some alleviation was intended to be offered to the distresses of this oppressed people; but their governor had defeated the object by omitting to give notice of the election, as he sought to have done.

He was enjoined by the laws of last session, to give notice of the election, & to appoint a judge or judges to attend it; he had omitted to do so, and had refused to issue a writ of election, (doubting for the first time his power.) This conduct had drawn from their legislature a remonstrance which required the further interposition, of Congress, to enable them to organize their body. This remonstrance makes a general allusion to the unconstitutional laws made by the governor and judges; the resolution particularizes those laws, and will bring them in a precise manner before the committee. If gentlemen doubt the accuracy of the resolution, he would convince those who were not opposed to conviction, that it was correct. (Here Mr. D. read several of the laws made by the governor and judges of the Mississippi Territory, and some clauses of the federal constitution to prove that the laws were unconstitutional.) Here then are abundant proofs of unconstitutional and oppressive laws, under which the people of that Territory labour, and of which they complain; and will this house afford no relief from a tyrant, who has trampled on their rights with a tiger's stride, and plucked from them by voracious and disgraceful laws, their hard earnings.

The governor of that Territory receives annually a salary of 2500 dollars for his services, and each of the judges a salary of 800 dollars per annum. This was supported by the law a competent compensation; their acceptance of those offices for that sum acknowledges it to be enough; still you find laws here that give the governor a fee of 8 dollars on tavern licenses, &c. As well might the President of the United States claim fees for giving patents or any other writing to which he affixes his name. The judges of their territory, who conjointly with the governor made the laws, have taken care of themselves. Hear their table of fees, given to themselves fees for certain services rendered by them in their judicial capacity. And is this not a shameful abuse of the legislative power they are vested with?—(Here Mr. D. read the table of fees.) Congress cannot raise their own wages, the constitution has wisely forbid it; yet Winthrop Sargent and the judges give themselves what fees they please, without regarding the spirit of the constitution. If this resolution accompanies the remonstrance of the legislature of the Mississippi Territory, the committee will be able to judge whether the governor withheld the writ of election from a fear of exceeding his power, or whether he did it to prevent the organization of the legislature, for had the legislature been formed, those very laws by which he and the judges satiate their avarice, would have been repealed.

It is true this resolution was offered by me at the last session, but it was not rejected as the gentleman supposes, it was not acted upon; but if the gentleman from Connecticut, and other gentlemen on this floor, after seeing that Winthrop Sargent has openly violated the constitution of the United States, consider him a fit object to rally round; if after they see he has violated the ordinance designed for the government of that Territory, they consider him a fit object for them to cling to; if after seeing the shameful abuse of legislative power vested in his hands, and his disgraceful avarice; if after seeing and hearing all this, they consider that he has acted consistently with federal principles, and is entitled to federal support, they will unite and lift this resolution here, and never let the

committee see it—it may be that this resolution will be lost to-day—perhaps it would be to-morrow; but the time is approaching when the conduct of a public officer will not be veiled in this manner.—The fun of federalism is nearly fet—not three months and it sets forever.

If this resolution contained any thing new or strange, there would be some excuse for the objections made to a reference—but its having been presented during the last session, must have imprinted the fact charged in it, on the minds of every member present—besides this, those complaints have been made from the first hour Winthrop Sargent came into office, and have been heard from one end of the continent to the other. It is a fact well known, that at the time this man was appointed governor of the Mississippi Territory, he was hated and despised by the people of the Western Country. His pride, his insolence and tyrannical disposition, has rendered his name odious to the Western Country. In this the gentleman who represents the North-Western Territory, and who was nearer the theatre of his actions than I was, can bear me witness.—Still he was appointed. We felt indignant at the promotion of such a character by our government, but we have guardedly repressed our resentment.

The object, however, for which this man was set over us, has not been accomplished.—His mission has failed.—Though we felt the just indignation of Freemen, we had more within our resentment than to commit any extravagant acts that would authorize "the Chief who now commands" to send "a Heaven born band" among us.—We were apprised of the disposition—we were warned that an excuse was all that was wanted. But the prign of terror is almost at an end. If you want to conciliate the affections of the Western people, and to bring them over to your administration, refer this resolution.—If you do this, they will suppose that the complaints of their fellow citizens are heard and attended to, and that there is a hope of speedy redress—but if you reject it, the reverse will be the effect.

You have no idea, said Mr. Davis, of the mischief this man has done in the Western Country—particularly in the Mississippi Territory. His conduct has reared a powerful opposition to your administration, which will grow with our growth, and increase with our strength, unless you remedy the evils that oppress our suffering fellow citizens. His conduct has alienated the affections of the Western People, from our government; and this effect it will have while our fellow citizens are suffered to complain unheard, and the conduct of their oppressor is justified. Ask a well informed man from this Territory, or from almost any part of the Western Country, why are you opposed to the administration of the government? he will tell you in a moment, I know that Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi Territory, has openly violated the Constitution of the United States, in sundry instances—I know he has outrageously violated the ordinance of that Territory—I think he has shamefully exercised the Legislative power put in his hands, by making it a cloak under which he has exacted the most exorbitant fees from the people, to gratify his avarice. I know he has never received even a rebuke from the Chief Magistrate, for all this. I consider Winthrop Sargent but a small vein of a great body—I am acquainted with the pulsations of that vein—I know it beats towards aristocracy—I know it swells with tyranny and despotism—I consider the great body that feeds this small vein, as also contaminated. This will be the answer you will receive, and this will entirely be the language you will hear from those people, until you release them from the tyrannical bondage under which they are laid by the oppression of the federal government.

Mr. Otis was averse the last session, when this subject was before the house, to commit himself by a vote, without possessing an accurate knowledge of the circumstances attending it. The same want of information, under which he then labored, he still felt. Calling his eyes over the resolutions just read, he discovered that they contained two serious declarations—the first that laws were hostile to the happiness and prosperity of

the Mississippi Territory, and at variance with the Constitution, had been enacted; the second, that these laws had been passed under malignant intentions.

On the truth of these declarations Mr. Otis was not prepared to decide. He required that information which the committee already appointed, would be most likely to furnish. If the gentleman from Kentucky had moved the appointment of a committee, either to enquire into the expediency of repealing those laws that were complained of, or to report facts, whereon an impeachment could be grounded, he would have pursued the usual course; but when he commits a speech to writing (for by no other name could he designate the firing of resolutions which he had moved) criminating in terms of harshness, the conduct of a public officer, he considered him as proposing an unprecedented step. As well might he move to refer what had fallen from him in debate this day.

In his opinion, Mr. Otis said, the subject desired from the gentleman from Kentucky, could be accomplished with much greater propriety in the usual way, than in that now proposed.

But the gentleman asks, if the charges are true that are contained in the resolutions, why not pass them? How, said Mr. Otis, are these charges proved? He confessed in the veracity of the gentleman, and was persuaded that he would not say what he did not himself believe; but his belief could not impart to other gentlemen, the same strength of conviction with himself.

If the people of this Territory are really oppressed—if they groan under the pressure of tyrannical and unconstitutional laws, let those laws be examined and repealed. But when he found a gentleman coming from the neighborhood of the Territory, actuated by personal and local considerations, and animated by a zeal that dictated sentiments, which in cooler moments the gentleman himself would not approve, he could not avoid hesitating in taking his opinions as the guide of his vote.

This, sir, said Mr. Otis, is not a question of federalism or anti-federalism. If the fun of federalism, as the gentleman from Kentucky asserts, be fet—if the administration be changed—may not such a measure as this strike back upon its authors, and produce a change in the tide of events?—If the fun of federalism be fet, would it not be unkind in us, the very day after it, to suffer the gentlemen to injure themselves by such an act?

I hope, continued Mr. Otis, that the fun of federalism is not fet. If it really be fet, I hope that the satellite which that gentleman inhabits, will not soon experience the want of its animating and protecting influence. I believe it is not fet, and ardently hope that quarter of the union, as well as all the rest, will long continue to feel its vivifying effects.

It might be proper to repeal these obnoxious laws, without branding with corrupt motives those who enacted them.—Mr. Otis concluded with declaring that in the accomplishment of this purpose, if examination and enquiry warranted it, as well as in every proper step to gratify the citizens of the Mississippi Territory, he would heartily concur.

Mr. Harper made a motion to strike out the whole of the preamble, and so much of the resolution that follows, as to make it read "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Winthrop Sargent, which shall be authorized to send for persons, papers and records."

Considerable debate ensued, and then the question was taken on the amendment, and carried, there being only 11 nays.

The resolution as amended, was then agreed to, and referred to Messrs. Harper, Claiborne, C. Goodrich, Nott, Davis, Bird and Otis.

Mr. Randolph moved that the laws passed in the Mississippi Territory, and the petition of Cato West and others, with the documents, be referred to the same committee.—Agreed to.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Nicholas County, on Licking, a Yellow Bay Horse, thirteen hands and a half high, a small blaze, some saddle spots, trot and pace, nine years old, a dark main and tail mixed with white; appraised to \$11.

George Standford.

December 17th 1850.



## European Intelligence.

### Germany.

HAMBURG, November 10.

The courier sent by the Prussian minister to his court, on the 30th of October did not return here till the 7th inst. in consequence of having been detained four days, which proves that the decision of the Court of Berlin had been maturely considered. The minister received an order to renew his demand for the restoration of the Prussian vessel to the authority of the captain, and to require a categorical answer in six hours. The Senate not having it in their power to determine the question, without consulting the Burghers, remonstrated, that the time was too short to give an answer in the constitutional forms; and the minister prolonged the time till next day at ten o'clock. The answer, agreeably to the advice of the Burghers, was in the negative, in a long letter to the King, on the ground that he should treat directly on the affair with his Britannic Majesty. The minister, according to the orders he had received, sent off a messenger with the answer, and another to Brunswick, to the Duke, who, on his part, had received instructions to act according to the event. In his quality of commandant of the corps of neutrality, he ordered about 12,000 men to march towards Cruxhaven, to occupy the canal, and to support the summons that would be made to the British, to give up the vessels, as they had at the mouth of the Elbe three or four frigates, and several gun-boats, which might attempt some resistance.

November 14.

Extract from the Hamburg Correspondent.

The King of Prussia has approved the step taken by his minister, M. De Schulz, and has threatened the Senate of Hamburg, that in the case of a refusal, he will put a garrison into Cruxhaven.

The Burghers have been assembled, and have unanimously rejected the demand of the Cabinet of Berlin. The Prussian minister has therefore sent a courier to the Duke of Brunswick, who has received orders to hold his troops ready to march. We are persuaded that the object of the Cabinet of Berlin is to break with England, in order to have a pretext for taking possession of Hanover, and seizing the English property in that country.

### England.

LONDON, November 16.

The Emperor Paul, fully apprized of the importance of Malta, (the complete key of the Levant) and anxious for its attainment, as the most essential means to create a commerce, and to augment that naval greatness which ought to have long since awakened the jealousy of Britain, appointed the Prince Walkowsky, governor of that island, and by the fleet of admiral Orskowski, dispatched him with a strong and choice body of grenadiers, which was to form its garrison. This fleet came to an anchor in the Bosphorus, at Bowock Dereh, where it was joined by the division from the Baltic, commanded by vice admiral Carzoff, for what particular purpose thus augmented, is not stated; but the account of the surrender of Malta, to the English, reached them, on the 28th September, when it was stated they were about to return to Sebastopol.

The Hamburg mail received on Friday, brought the Vienna Court Gazette, of the 23d ult. which mentions the appointment, by the Emperor, of Count de Lichtenbach, to be minister of state.

The Court of Sweden, on the 22d October, returned an answer to the Spanish rescript of September 17, in which complaint was made of the capture by the English, of two Spanish frigates, in the harbor of Barcelona, by putting a number of men on board a Swedish vessel. In this answer the Spanish government is informed, that his Swedish majesty will remonstrate to the Court of London, to which he is equally induced by his friendly connections with the Spanish court, and the violation of the neutrality of his flag. But that in doing so, he shall conceive himself the principal party. "Justice requires that what has been obtained in an unjustifiable manner, shall be restored. His majesty will demand, but without answering for the consequences of this measure." The paper, after instancing the cases in which Swedish ships had been taken or plundered by English and by French vessels, in ports of Spain, says, "His majesty would have been happy to have seen the Court of Spain manifest in his favor, the same energy with which it now makes complaint."

## American Intelligence.

### Maryland.

WASHINGTON (City), Jan. 5.

On Monday last the Editor of the *National Intelligencer*, took his place, at the usual hour in the area without the bar of the House of Representatives; which place he had occupied since the prohibitions of the speaker to occupy a position within the bar.

The sergeant at arms addressed the Editor with a verbal message from the speaker, desiring him to withdraw from the area, without assigning any reason for the direction.

The Editor immediately withdrew, & took a position in the upper gallery; from which place he will continue to report the proceedings & debates of the house.

Uninfluenced by personal feeling, and by a due respect for the speaker, and a sincere respect for the people of the United States, he will not, while he retains the power, cease, by publishing a record of truth, whatever or whomsoever it may affect, to manifest to the people, on whose support he relies, a spirit of dignity and moderation that the frowns of power can never dim.

January 19.

Yesterday the Editor of the *National Intelligencer* took a place in the Upper Gallery of the House of Representatives, and was in the act of noting the proceedings of the House, when the sergeant at arms communicated to him the direction of the speaker, without assigning any reasons therefor, to withdraw from the Gallery.—He, accordingly, immediately withdrew.

It is necessary here to state, what before was omitted as unimportant, the conversation between the editor and the sergeant on the communication of the previous direction of the speaker to withdraw from the area below.

"The words of the sergeant were 'to withdraw from the house.' On their being delivered, the Editor asked him whether the prohibition of the speaker extended to the upper gallery. The sergeant said he did not know, but he believed it did not. The editor requested the sergeant, if he did not know the amount of the speaker's direction, to obtain from his precise order.—The sergeant then undertook to say that the prohibition did not apply to the Upper Gallery.

The Editor immediately repaired to it.—But finds fine Monday, in verification of a part of an old proverb—"Tempora mutantur," but in opposition to the remainder of that proverb it is his consolation to declare, "sed NOS non mutantur cum illis."

In other words, "the times are changed, but the Editor remains the same,"—unlike in his regard to truth, which shall be spoken "whatever or whomsoever it may effect." The proceedings and debates of the house shall still be presented to the public—without excepting the proceedings and debates of the speaker.

### Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, February 3.

## REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL.

On Friday last a number of the citizens of this town, and neighborhood assembled pursuant to invitation, at the capitol, to celebrate the triumph of republican principles, in recent election of a President and Vice-president of the United States. About 3 o'clock the company sat down to a plentiful dinner provided for the occasion by Dr. ISAAC E. GANO. A numerous and handsome assemblage of ladies graced the meeting with their presence and heightened the general vivacity. The recollection, that on the spot chosen for the celebration, the first legislative stand was made against the obnoxious Alien and Sedition laws, contributed not a little to the pleasure of the republicans present. Colonel Harry Innis was appointed President, and Colonel John Logan, vice-president of the meeting. After dinner the following TOASTS were drank, viz.

1. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, the President and Vice-President elect.
2. The United States—may their republican government endure while the earth revolves on its axis.
3. May the councils of America ever be guided by wisdom, virtue and patriotism.
4. The memory of our illustrious departed fellow citizen, George Washington—may his virtue and patriotism descend like the mantle of Elijah, to his successors in the presidential chair, till time shall be no more.
5. Our foreign relations—may they be

conciliated by temper and good faith, and supported by independence and dignity.

6. The judiciary of the United States—may independence and a regard to justice and the constitution, govern their decisions.

7. The state of Kentucky.

8. Our sister states.

9. Freedom and independence, without party or faction, to the most perfect constitution of government on earth.

10. May difference of opinion between citizen and citizen serve only to enlighten the truth.

11. The voice of the people—let it ever be unbiaised, and be obeyed with respect.

12. The patriots of seventy six—hallowed be the earth that pillows their heads.

13. Freedom, health and happiness to all mankind.

14. Peace and her attendants—agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

15. The arts and sciences—enlightened by science and skilled in the arts, may the sons of America see their rights and be served to support them.

16. The fair of America—may their virtues endure what their charms have conquered.

The company then adjourned to Dr. Gano's, taken where a ball and supper closed the festive day.

Lexington, February 16.

NATCHEZ, November 2, 1800.

## PRICES CURRENT.

NATCHEZ.	Dollars.	Cents.
Cotton, per French cwt. from	22	33
Tobacco, per do. from	4	4
Bale Rope, per do.	10	10
Coffins, small, per do.	12	12
Bar Iron, per do.	10	50
Bacon, per do.	10	11
Pork, salted, per barrel, from	12	14
Flour, per do.	12	12
Whisky, per gallon,		62
Peach Brandy, per do.		75
Sugar, Castings, no settled price.		
Slaves, in demand, from	8	500
Gun Powder, per pound		2
Lead, Illinois, in pound bars		12
Salt-Petre, per pound		50
Brimstone, per do.		50
Lime, per bushel,		6
Corn, unshelled, per do.		8
Shingle nails, per pound		40
Flooring boards, per do.		80
All other goods,		81
Country Linen, per yard,	27	60

NEW ORLEANS.	Dollars.	Cents.
Cotton, per French cwt.	27	
Tobacco, per do.	4	
Bale Rope, per do.	10	
Coffins, small, per do.	12	
Bar Iron, per do.	10	
Bacon, per do.	10	
Pork, salted, per barrel	14	
Flour, per do.	14	
Whisky, per gallon,		61
Peach Brandy, per do.		75
Sugar Castings, no settled price.		
Slaves, in demand, from	3	500
Gun Powder, per pound		75
Lead, Illinois, in pound bars		10

The remaining articles are at the same rates as at Natchez.

We have received but one Southern mail in 7 weeks.—if some effectual measure is not adopted by the Post-Office General, to remedy the defects in this route it will be the indispensable duty of the citizens of Kentucky, to forward formal complaints to the executive on the subject.

The Senate of the United States have rejected the Convention with France; but we understand it is to be reconsidered—the votes were, in favor of its ratification 16, against it 14—the constitution requires a majority of two thirds to ratify a treaty.

## BY TESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, December 3.

### RUSSIA.

## DECLARATION OF WAR

### GREAT BRITAIN,

EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

PETERSBURGH, November 15.

Whereas war has for many years desolated the face of Europe, and disturbed the tranquility of innocent communities, from considerations that cannot be justified by the laws of nature or nations.—And whereas the maritime strength of Great Britain has become dangerous to the privileges and liberties of other states, and on sundry unwarrantable occasions violated the rights of neutrality.—And whereas the principal support of this overgrown fleet is derived from my faithful allies, Denmark and Sweden; I hereby proclaim it my solemn determination to co-operate with them for supporting the balance of power in Europe; and to equalize the advantages of weak and unprotected sovereignties.—And whereas

terms of peace have been offered by the First Consul of the French Republic, that have been shamefully neglected.

I hereby proclaim War against the King of the Britons, & authorize the seizure and detention of all ships, goods and merchandise belonging to his subjects, and a sequestration of all property, having no other objects than the restoration of a general peace. I look up to Heaven for the rectitude of my intentions, and subscribe this declaration, to advance and promote the general interest of Mankind.

Done at Petersburg, this 15th day of November, 1800.

PAUL.

DUMBOWARTE, G. Sec.

WASHINGTON, (City) January 23.

## FEATURES OF THE BILL

"To provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States," as passed on Tuesday last in the House of Representatives.

1. That after the next session of the supreme court of the United States, the said court shall hold twice a year, at the city of Washington, viz. on the first Monday of June and December.

2. That after the next vacancy, the court shall consist of five justices.

3. That the federal states shall be divided into 22 districts.

4. That the said 22 districts, shall be classed as follows, viz. 1st. Consisting of districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island; 2d. Consisting of Connecticut & Vermont; 3d. Consisting of districts of Jersey, East and West Pennsylvania and Delaware; 4th. Consisting of districts of Maryland and East and West Virginia; 5th. Consisting of districts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; 6th. Consisting of East Tennessee, West Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio.

5. That in each of those circuits there shall be three judges, to be called circuit judges, two of whom shall form a quorum, to hold two sessions annually, at certain specified places, and one of whom shall be commissioned as chief justice.

6. That the circuit courts shall have all the powers heretofore vested in the circuit courts of the United States.

7. That the said circuit courts respectively, shall have cognizance of all the crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, and committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas; and also all cases in law or equity, arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; and also of all actions, or suits, matters or things cognizable by the judicial authority of the United States, under and by virtue of the constitution thereof, where the matter in dispute shall amount to four hundred dollars, and where original jurisdiction is not given by the constitution of the United States to the supreme court thereof, or exclusive jurisdiction by law to the district courts of the U. States: Provided always, That in all cases where the title or bounds of land shall come into question, the jurisdiction of the said circuit courts shall not be restrained by reason of the value of the land in dispute.

8. That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in any of the present circuit courts of the United States, or in any of the present district courts of the United States acting as circuit courts, shall be, and hereby are, continued over to the circuit courts established by this act.

9. That each of the circuit judges shall be allowed 2,000 dollars per annum; except the judges of the 6th circuit who shall be allowed 1,500 dollars.

10. In the 6th circuit there is to be an additional judge appointed, who, with the two present district judges, are to compose the circuit court for that circuit.

11. All the present powers with which the district courts are vested are transferred to the circuit courts, excepting admiralty powers.

January 30.

Tuesday last the senate took into consideration the nomination of Gen. Marshall, as Chief Justice of the United States; and gave their advice and consent that he be appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.

The first session of the bill for erecting a mausoleum to George Washington, which had been passed in the house of representatives, was struck out in the senate on the 22d inst.

## THE SEDITION LAW.

The House of Representatives of the United States, have passed the Sedition Law, by the casting vote of Theodore Sedgwick, that man who fears to have what his says told to the public.



The supporters of the Sedition Bill were Messrs. Platt, Griswold, Dana, Bayard, Rutledge and Harper—the opposers were Messrs. Davis, Randolph, Nicholson, Huger, Claiborne, Gallatin and Nicholas.

The only members in Congress from Pennsylvania, who digressed this date by voting for this Bill, were Messrs. Wain, Woods and Thomas!

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated January 23, 1801.

The Treasury Department was partly consumed by fire, on the night of Tuesday last. The fire was discovered between six and seven o'clock, and it was not extinguished until nine.

The Comptroller and Auditor's Offices suffered most, six rooms out of nine, were entirely dismantled, and a great part of the Auditor's papers destroyed. It is difficult to ascertain how it happened, some persons attributed it to a fault in the chimneys of the building, others assert it was done intentionally—for my part, it puzzles me. Does it not appear strange, that the public buildings should be burnt one after the other, and at the same time too. It is a subject that I think will afford much speculation and conjecture. One half hour before the fire was discovered, Mr. Farrel, chief clerk in the Auditor's Office, was in the very room it commenced, and when there was but a little fire even in the chimney, which he saw covered up, and the fender put before it.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 30.

The Manufecture bill is not rejected by the Senate, but referred back to a committee for further consideration.

The Yeas and Nays in Senate on the ratification of the French treaty without expunging any of the articles but with a limitation of its duration to 8 years were as follow.

Yeas.	Nays.
Messrs. Langdon,	Messrs. J. Mason,
Livermore,	D. Folger,
T. Folter,	Tracy,
Green,	Hillhouse,
Paine,	Morris,
Chapman,	Dayton,
Armstrong,	Schureman,
S. T. Mason,	Bingham,
Nicholas,	Rofs,
Bloodworth,	Latimer,
Franklin,	Wells,
Marshall,	Hindman,
Brown,	Howard,
Baldwin,	Read,
Cocke,	
Anderson,	16.

The following are the yeas and nays on agreeing to the report of the committee of revival and uninhibited business, recommending a continuance of the Sedition Law.

Yeas.	Nays.
Messrs. Bartlett,	Messrs. Allison,
Bayard,	Bailey,
Bird,	Bishop,
J. Brown,	Brown,
Champlin,	Christie,
Cooper,	Clay,
Craig,	Claiborne,
Dana,	Davis,
J. Davenport,	Dawson,
J. Fenton,	Dent,
Dickson,	Eggleston,
Edmonds,	Elmendorf,
Evans,	Gallatin,
Folter,	Goode,
Freeman,	Gray,
Glen,	Gregg,
C. Goodrich,	Hanna,
E. Goodrich,	Heiter,
Griswold,	Holmes,
Grove,	Huger,
Harper,	Hudson,
Henderson,	Kitchell,
Hill,	Leib,
Imlay,	Lyon,
Kittera,	Lincoln,
H. Lee,	Macon,
S. Lee,	Muhlenberg,
Morris,	New,
Otis,	Nicholas,
Page,	Nicholson,
Pinkney,	Nott,
Platt,	Parker,
Powell,	Randolph,
J. Reed,	Smilie,
N. Reed,	J. Smith,
Rutledge,	S. Smith,
Shepard,	Spaight,
J. C. Smith,	Stanford,
Sheafe,	Stones,
Tenny,	Sumpter,
Thatcher,	Taliaferro,
J. C. Thomas,	Thompson,
R. Thomas,	A. Trigg,
Wadsworth,	J. Trigg,
Wain,	Vancortlandt,
L. Williams,	Vannum,
H. Woods,	K. Williams,

## WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

ON Wednesday the 8th day of April next, will be offered at public sale, in the Town of Frankfort, that valuable, elegant and handsomely situated, near Three Storey

**BRICK HOUSE,**  
and LOT of GROUND, on which it is erected, now occupied as an inn by Doct. Gino. together with the improvement, consisting of a two story BRICK KITCHEN, &c.

As it is presumed no person will purchase without seeing the property, a free minute description may be unnecessary.—A satisfactory title will be given.

George H. Field,  
of Captain Westlingers.  
Frankfort, February 10th, 1801.

**FOR SALE,**  
**Three or Four BOATS,**

of 45 by 14 feet, to be built in the strongest and best manner, and delivered at Boon's wharf, at any time when required, after ten days previous notice, and for which HEMP or Good HORSES, will be received in payment by

16th February 1801. Thomas Hart.

Also a Quantity of CABLE ROPE may be had at the same place, by applying to m<sup>r</sup>. Jos. Wilkinson.

**DAVID REID,**  
**SADDLER,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Market and Chestnut streets, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. J. Few, opposite the free library meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his unimpaired attention to business, and the opportunity he has had of acquiring general knowledge of it, that he holds his share of the public esteem.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

Lexington, Feb. 16th 1801. D. R.

**FOR SALE,**  
THE Property lately occupied in this town by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story

**FRAME HOUSES,**  
Nestly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises.

Also two hundred acres of Good QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town, the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurst, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

11th February, 1801. J. BIRNEY.

**READY MONEY.**  
I want to purchase a Quantity of

**MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,**  
DELIVERED at my Mill, three miles below Lexington, for which I will give one half in CASH, and the other half in MERCHANTABLE, (if the far more cheap) the delivery into the Mill, or the other half in CASH the 6th of July next. Also wanted, several WAGGONS & TEAMS, to haul flour from the mill to Frankfort, for which Cash and Merchandise will be given, as listed above.

Lexington, 12th Feb. 1801. Thos. Lewis.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
WHEREAS I executed my bond, or note, to Mr. Robert MONT, some time in January last, for Ninety Two Dollars, on demand, as I have since heard—Not knowing what I signed, I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said obligation, as I am determined not to pay any part thereof, without a new settlement with said Robert MONT.

John Colclazer.

February 9th, 1801.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
THAT on the third day of March 1801, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Greene, under the act of assembly entitled "An act to reduce into one, the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring land, to take the depositions of witnesses, and to establish the beginning and calls of two entries made in the name of James Montgomery, on the head of the long branch of Robertson creek, in the county of Greene, one containing 220 acres, made April 20, 1781—the other 100 acres, made April, 1783, and to continue from day today, if necessary and do such other acts and things as are required by law.

Henry Hopkins.

**ALL** those who are indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or book account are requested to make payment before the first of March—those who fail may be assured that their accounts shall be put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.

George Anderson.

Lexington, Feb. 9th, 1801.

**WANTED.**  
AN APPRENTICE to the Tanning and Currying Business, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, under good character, will be taken, and none other need apply.

Jacob Todhunter.

Living on Tates Creek road, nine miles from Lexington.

January 12th, 1801.

**War Department,**  
NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were confirmed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will free the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary at War.

The printers in the different States are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by the County Court of Madison, for taking depositions to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of two entries made in the name of Wm. Shelton, one for 1781 1/4 Acres, and the other for 1778 Acres, lying in Madison County and adjoining Drowning creek and its waters; and also the boundaries of the several surveys made upon said entries, will meet at the beginning called for in the first entry, on the 14th day of March next, and to adjourn from day to day, and from place to place, as may be found necessary and convenient; to do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law, respecting the entries and surveys aforesaid, and all other interfering claims.

Wm. Shelton, by his Agents  
Archd. Wood, and  
Green Clay, owners.

Jan. 13th, 1801.

**TAKE NOTICE.**

**THAT** on the first Monday in March next, I shall attend with the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Jefferson County, at the beginning of the following entry (to wit) December 2d, 1782, Thomas Rice enters 1000 Acres of land, upon a T. W. No. 1798, beginning 80 poles North from where the trace leads from Lexington to the mouth of Hickman creek, crosses the largest branch of Jefferson, then turning from the beginning, N. 45 W. 42 1/2 poles, then running from the extremities of this beginning line, N. 45 E. until a line parallel to the beginning shall include the quantity "Amended 21st, January 1783—Thomas Rice enters the following amount to wit: entry of 1000 Acres, on a T. W. No. 1796, instead of the words "the largest branch of Jefferson," insert the words, "a large branch of Jefferson, where John Craig's family encamped" also establish the beginning and special calls of the said entries, and to perpetuate testimony respecting the same, and to do such other things as may be necessary and according to the act of assembly, entitled "An act to reduce into one, the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring land."

An act to reduce into one, the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring land."

February 4th 1801. Saml. Rice.

**A few tons of good Merchantable**  
**HEMP**  
wanted, for which a generous price will be given by

PETER JANUARY.

**FOR SALE, OR TO BE RENTED.**  
FOR one or more years, my plantation lying in Jefferson county, on the waters of Clear creek, within two miles of Kentucky river, whereon there is upwards of fifty acres of cleared ground, fit for farming, with a gilt mill one pair of French Burr Stones, and a pair of country Stones with a building cloth for the country and merchant butchers, with a Distillery if it suits the purchaser. For Rent will be taken merchantable flour or wheat. For terms apply to Mr. Joseph Fraizer, near Lexington, or to myself in Harrison county near Cynthia.

3 SAML. LAMME.

January 30th 1801. 4th 38

**I WISH TO RENT OUT**  
MY PROPERTY in the Town of Frankfort for five or ten years. It is an excellent place for the purpose of a tavern, and the situation well suited for tavern keeping, being in the most public part of the town, and consisting of a Two Story STONE HOUSE, thirty six feet square, a Garden well enclosed, and a Stable sixty by twenty six feet; there is also adjoining the Stone House, a FRAMED ONE story by twenty four feet, each having the necessary Out Houses. This property will be convenient for two private families or one tavern keeper—or the Stone House with the necessary Out Houses thereof, belonging, might be profitably used by keeping private entertainment. As I am anxious to move to the country a bargain may be had.

January 3d. 1801. Wm. Trigg.

**J. H. DAVEISS,**  
ATTORNEY,

**HAS** fixed his permanent residence in Frankfort. His clients may always meet him there, except during the terms of the Lexington, Danville and Bardonia District courts, which he will continue to attend. Letters on business sent by the mail (postage paid) will be punctually attended to.

Frankfort, Dec. 1800.

**FOR SALE,**  
**A Tract of LAND,**  
OF about 200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO—Apply to

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801. Geo. Poyzer.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living on the George town road about two miles from the Ohio, a Black Mare, four years old, fourteen hands one inch high, a blaze face, a slip on her nose, has near her four legs, a blaze face, here on her nose, branded on the near shoulder but not legible; appraised to 60 dollars.

John Martin.

Campbell county, Nov. 13th, 1800.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county, on Townsend, one bay Horse, about 14 1/2 hands high lump in the off flank, near hind foot white, no brand perceivable, bob tail, star in his forehead about 12 years old, appraised to twelve pounds.

WILLIAM CHINN.

January 17th, 1801.

## JUST OPENING.

**AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON,**  
**A General Assortment of**  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD**  
**WARE, & QUEENS WARE.**  
Which will be sold low for CASH of WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill, no credit need be asked.  
GEORGE TEGARDEN.  
Dec. 29th 1800. 16

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**

For Sale the Tract of L. A. N. D. On the 10th of the subscriber once lives, near Muldrough's Hill, Washington County, containing about six hundred and fifty acres, a great part of which is rich low ground, bounded on one side by the rolling fork of Salt river—fifty or fifty acres cleared; some fine meadow, a good peach and apple orchard, with tolerable commodious Dwelling House, Stable, Barn, &c. and is unquestionably a first rate situation for a Public House. A credit will be given for a part, the balance in CASH, or LIKELY NEGROES and HORSES will be received. An indefinite title will be made, for further particulars, apply to the Printer or to

John Muldrough.

**LANDS TO SELL**  
At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1836 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the South by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of said river, the tract includes the usual Indian creek, it is well timbered and watered, with a great number of never failing springs bearing Indian creek, it is well fitted for fine cultivation, the soil is rich, and the title indisputable, with a little trouble and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title is indisputable.

1166 1/2 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof of 1100 poles when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

2367 1/2 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. 1/4 W. about 2 3/4 of a mile, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

40 town lots and out lots in the laid town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants reserved by the State of Virginia, and now in the hands of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kaskaskia, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

250 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles inland which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lard & Hides in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,

High Street Lexington.

**TO RENT,**  
THE BUILDING now on LEVEE, AT the crossing of main Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good hewed log house, fifty feet long, four good stone fire places, a good log stable and barn, good quantity of useful furniture; about thirty-five acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, two grain lots joining the house. The advantageous situation of the place for a public house & range for stock, is generally known. Possession can be had immediately—the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren Esq. Georgetown or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

John Hunter.

N. B. Any person renting land, may be furnished with a quantity of winter vegetable.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living on the Ohio opposite to Columbia, a Dark Brown Mare and Colt, the former about nine years old, about 14 and a half hands high, a Bay, three feet white, saddle marks on both sides her back, the latter a Bay and two white feet; both appraised to 50 dollars.

John Perry.

Campbell county, Dec. 23d, 1800.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living on Raven creek, Harrison county, a Bay Mare, four years old, fourteen hands three inches high, all her feet white, branded on the jaw, neck and shoulder, with the resemblance of a pot lock; appraised to 20.

John Ford.

November 11th, 1800.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living on Bank Hill, about six miles from the Ohio, a Sorrel Horse, eight years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, blaze face, two hind feet white, appears to have been hurt by a saddle, no brand perceivable; appraised to 21.

George Scott.

Campbell County, 26th Dec. 1800.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living on the Kentucky river, one Black Horse, four years old, about four feet nine or ten inches high, with a small star in his forehead, with one hind foot white, branded on the off shoulder thus O, appraised to 18.

John Alexander.

Clark County, Dec. 10th, 1800.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Boone creek, a Sorrel Mare, eleven years old, four feet nine inches high, blaze face, near hind foot white, has a white spot on the left hip; appraised to 16 1/2.

ALSO a Bay Horse Colt, has a star, both hind feet white; appraised to 61.

Peter Laughlin.

Jan. 17th 1801.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living in Mercer County, near head of Salt river, a Brown Mare, three years old about thirteen hands high, appears to be branded on the near shoulder but not legible; appraised to 20 dollars.

Robert Caldwell.

July 12th, 1800.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

SWEET JANE OF GRISFOLLY.

From the *Highland Reel*.

Oh, had I Allan Ramsay's art  
To sing my pillion tender,  
In every verse I'd read my heart,  
Such footing flairs I'd find her;  
Nor his, nor gentle straths said  
To thee, it's all a folly,  
How much I love the charming maid,  
Sweet Jane of Grisfolly.

She makes me know what all define,  
So rough as her planities,  
Her modest air then checks my fire,  
And stops my bold advances,  
Meek as the lamb on yonder lawn,  
Yet by her conquered warrior,  
For sprightly as the bounding fawn,  
Sweet Jane of Grisfolly.

My fens she's bewilder'd quite,  
I seem an amorous ninny;  
A letter to a friend I write,  
For sandy I'm Jenny.  
Last Sunday when church I came  
With looks demure and holy,  
I cry'd when she'd the text to name,  
'Twas Jane of Grisfolly.

My Jenny has no fortune great,  
And I am poor and lowly,  
A straw for you and grand estate,  
Her person I love fully.  
From every lordly selfish view,  
So free from guile is wondrous,  
And she is kind, and I am true,  
Sweet Jane of Grisfolly.

ANECDOTE.

A little boy having been much extolled by a fond mother for his quickness of reply, a gentleman rudely observed, when children were to be seen in their youth, they are generally stupid and dull as they advance in years. "What a very foolish boy you must have been, sir, then," replied the child.

TO LEASE.

For one or more years,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Of ninety or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a large log dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. in good repair—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburg. Also a SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separate—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES OF WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements person who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN,

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1860.

NOTICE & SCOTT,

In addition to their valuable stock on a hand, have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-house, a large and general assortment of well chosen

MERCHANDIZE,

Shall be to the present and approaching season, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Leen, Crowley and Winter Steel, Cutlery and Wadsworth Glass, Nails of every description, Building Coals suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 18, 1860.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A few Tons of Good Well Cleaned HEMP.

For which MERCHANDIZE, NAILS, or 3 of Dry SALT, at 125. per bushel will be given by

Dec. 15, 1860.

THOMAS HART.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

May be had at this office.

BLANK DEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR, 10 AND TOBACCO,

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this State, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

JOHN JORDAN jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no cause for suspecting us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of LAND,

In Madison county conveyed by Saml. E. Hill to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the fourth side of and adjoining the Kentucky river, opposite the Coperssicks. The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former; they were located and surveyed at an early period by Joseph Kang, and regularly conveyed by him to E. Hill. They are above Bourbonborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Deeply, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Bardonia, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

G. Beatty.

Dec. 25th 1860.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of LAND,

in different parts of this State, some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river. The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

December 20th, 1860.

Thos. Bodley.

A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN jun. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, 10 Flour, or Wheat, 1 Tobacco,  
Will be taken in payment—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of favoring those that are delinquent, much expense. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

AN ELEGANT

Additional assortment of 10 MERCHANDISE,

Just received by John Jordan jun. & Co. Lexington, 8th Dec. 1860.

Just received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACLEAN & POYER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following Valuable

28 MEDICINES: HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it can be administered to the delicate pregnant lady, or the tender infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms, which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tape or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small jaw worm, and lathe, the Tania, or tape worm, is called from its resemblance to a tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bilious and corrupted humors—Fighting of the nose, and watery eyes—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracity—Purging with filth and blood—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pain and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of stools—Slow fever, with faint and restless pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and with agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES.

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS. MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes Street, Phila. P. O., city of Baltimore, voluntarily makes oath, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed, but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently vomited with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was unable to restrain my hopes of their recovery. The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects; the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of dried, or shrunken worms. I repeated the dose according to the proper directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1860. J. S. LITTELL.

28 INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and seldom more than half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low, marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, and brings on dyspepsia, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which, upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, it very often fails; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently loth for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

it, it very often fails; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently loth for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH, 28

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in every application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by the aged, the infirm, or on infants, a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting injury, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the Southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reasons to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, had under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent the morbid humors from returning and amend the appetite, to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence.—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken when the first appearance is felt. They are celebrated for removing humoral constitutions—sickness at the stomach, and feverish heat, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dilapidated pleasures, juvenile indolence, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; and lying in bed.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Chapped Lips. It speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, among other ailments, acrimonious humors and humors, which, if suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing their root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, deficiency of tears, deluging, itching and fluxion of the eyes, never failing to cure those mal diseases which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, who were nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, 28

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEYMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITS business.

THOMAS REID, Lexington.

12th, January.

GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been cultivating my horse BLAZE, one horse who is to breed from him, that I mean to move him from this date next fall, unless they will come forward and enter their names to the amount of 150. at 31 payable on note at Christmas in which date delivered in Lexington at market price, or Flour delivered in Franklin at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the season, or seven the single horse, paid at Christmas. If at first none will purchase and difficult to collect, is the reason I wish to move him, the indulgence I have given has caused me to suffer much for money.

Benj. Whorles.

August 28, 1860.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.